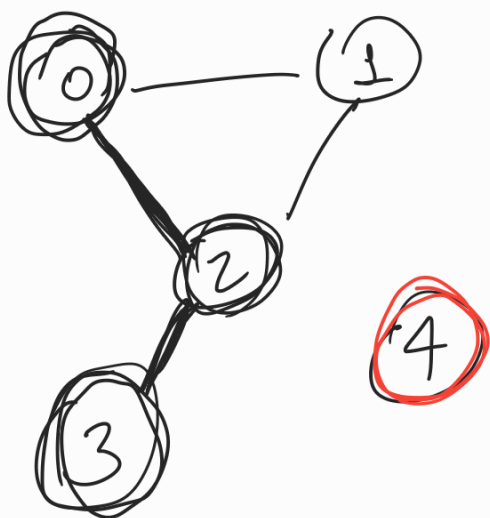


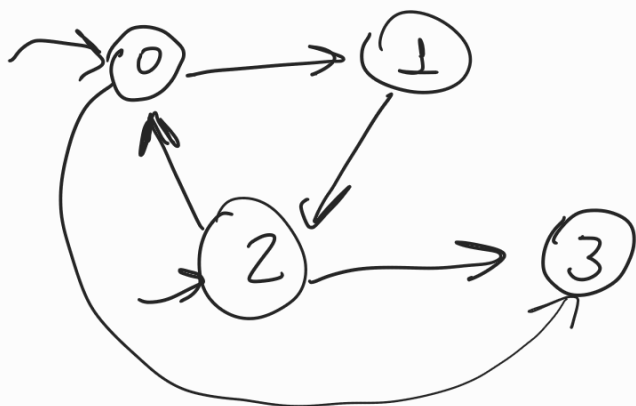
→ O que é um grafo?

↳ Um conjunto de vértices e um conjunto de arestas

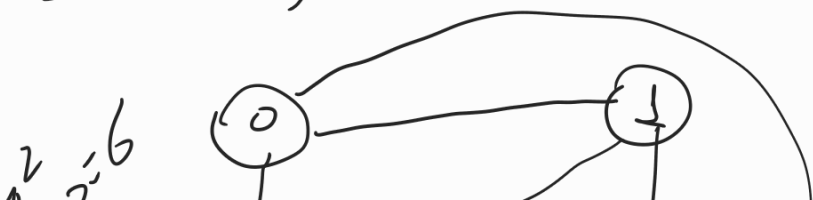
Vértices são numerados de 0 a $V-1$



→ Grafos dirigidos



→ Grafo Completo



Um grafo com V vértices tem no máximo $V(V-1)$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 3}{2}$$

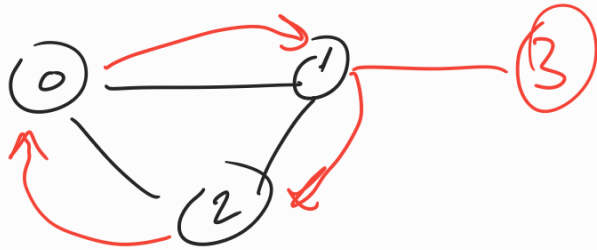


Máximo $\frac{v \cdot (v-1)}{2}$
arestas

→ Caminho no grafo é uma sequência de vértices em que cada vértice sucessivo é adjacente ao predecessor no caminho.

↳ Caminho Simples → os vértices e arestas são distintos

↳ Um ciclo é um caminho que é simples exceto pelo primeiro e último vértice que são os mesmos



→ Um grafo é conexo se há um caminho de cada vértice para todo outro vértice no grafo.

↳ Um grafo que não é conexo consiste de um conjunto de componentes conexos

→ Um grafo conexo acíclico também é chamado de ÁRVORE

↳ Um conjunto de ÁRVORES é chamado de FLORESTA

→ ADT

```
typedef struct { int v; int u; Edge;
```

```
Edge EDGE(int, int);
```

```
typedef struct gnaph Graph;
```

```
Graph GRAPHinit(int);
```

Quantidade de vertices

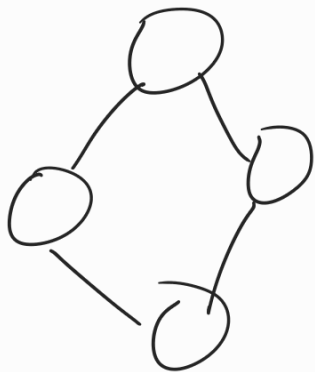
```
void GRAPHInsertE(Graph, Edge);
```

```
void GRAPHRemoveE(Graph, Edge);
```

```
int GRAPHEdges(Edge[], Graph g);
```

```
Graph GRAPHCopy(Graph);
```

```
void GRAPHDestroy(Graph);
```



→ Matriz de Adjacência

```
struct gnaph { int V; int E; int **adj;
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

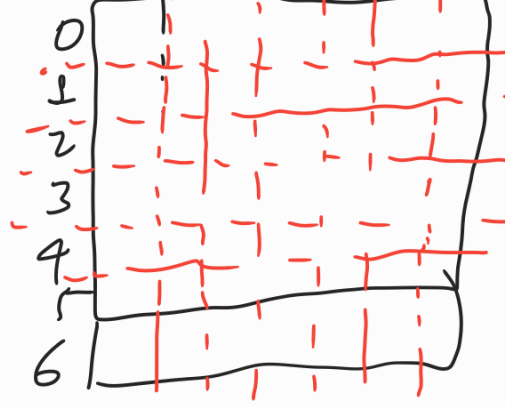
$$4 + 4 + 8 = 16$$

Graph GRAPH Init(int V)

```

Graph G = malloc(sizeof(*G));
G->V = V; G->E = 0;
G->adj = MATRIX Init(V, V, 0);
return G;

```



Void GRAPH Insert E(Graph G, Edge e)

```

int v = e.v, u = e.u;
if (G->adj[v][u] == 0) G->E++;
G->adj[v][u] = 1;
G->adj[u][v] = 1;

```

Void GRAPH Remove E(Graph G, Edge e)

```

int v = e.v, u = e.u;
if (G->adj[v][u] == 1) G->E--;
G->adj[v][u] = 0;
G->adj[u][v] = 0;

```

Graph G = GRAPH Init(V)

int GRAPH Edges (Edge a[], graph g)

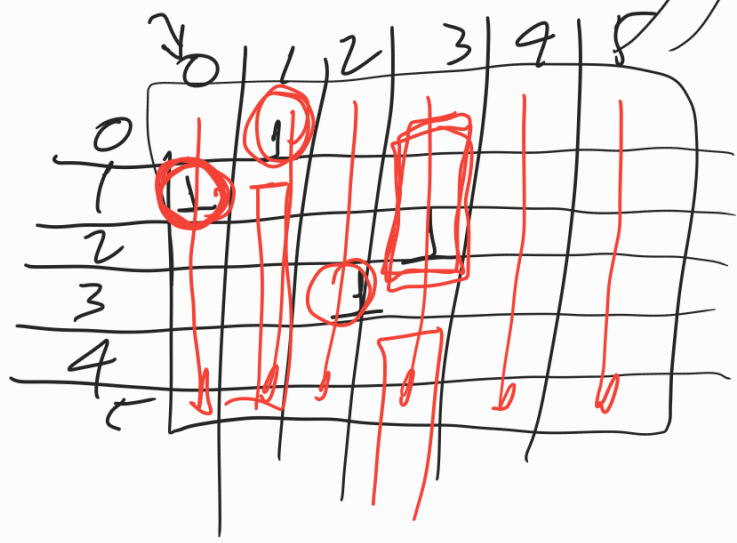
int v, u, E = 0;

for (v = 0; v < G -> V; v++)

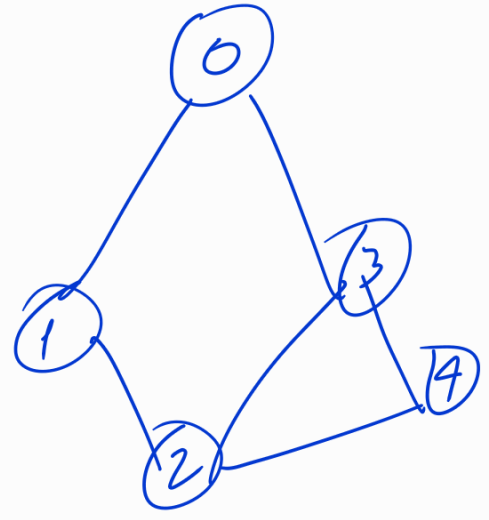
for (u = v + 1; u < G -> V; u++)
 if (G -> adj[v][u] == 1)

a[E++] = E; G -> E(v, u);

return E;



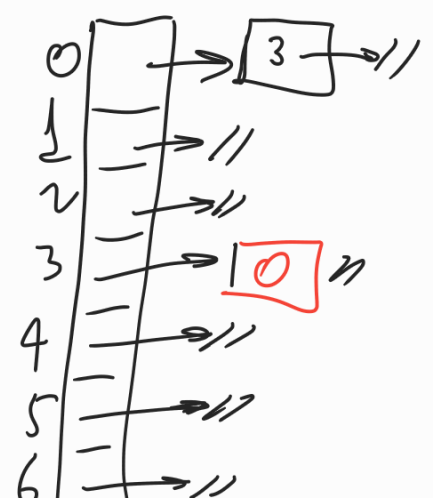
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5



→ lista de Adjacências

```

typedef struct node *link;
struct node { int v; link next; };
struct graph { int V, E;
    link *adj; };
    
```

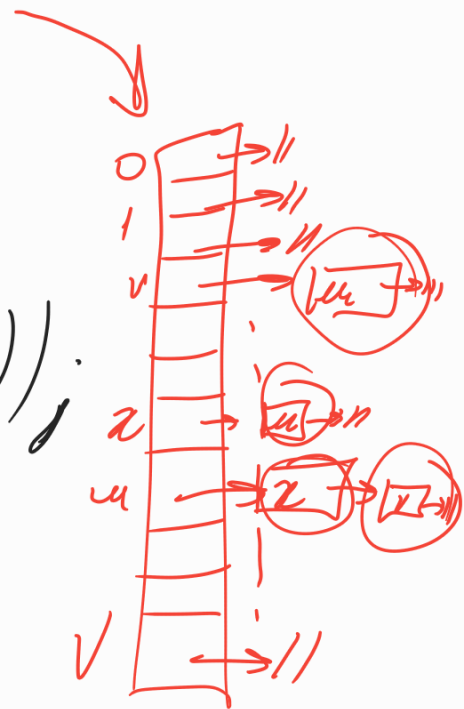


link NEW (int v, link next)

```
link x = malloc(sizeof *x);  
if (x == NULL) tele-azul();  
x->v = v; x->next = next;  
return x;
```

```
Graph GRAPHInit (int V)
```

```
int v;  
Graph G = malloc(sizeof *G);  
G->V = V; G->E = 0;  
G->adj = malloc(V * sizeof(link));  
for (v = 0; v < V; v++)  
    G->adj[v] = NULL;  
return G;
```



```
void GRAPHInsert (Graph G, Edge e)
```

```
int v = e.v, u = e.u;  
G->adj[v] = NEW(u, G->adj[v]);
```

$G \rightarrow \text{adj}[u] = \text{New}(v, G \rightarrow \text{adj}[u]);$
 $G \rightarrow \text{adj}[u] = \text{New}(v, G \rightarrow \text{adj}[u]);$
 $G \rightarrow E++;$

\int
 int GRAPH_Edges (Edge $\text{a}[V]$, Graph G)

\int int v, E=0; link t;
 for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
 for (t = G->adj[v]; t != NULL; t = t->next)
 if (v < t->v) a[E++] = EDGE(v, t->v);
 return E;

\int

| | Vetor de Arestas | Motriz Adj | lista Adj |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| espeço | E | V^2 | $V + E$ |
| <u>Inicializar</u> | 1 | V^2 | V |
| <u>copy</u> | E | V^2 | E |
| <u>destruir</u> | 1 | V | E |
| Im sein E | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <u>Encontrar</u> <u>Remover E</u> | E | 1 | V |

```

graph TD
    A[ ] --> B[ ]
    B --> C[ ]
    C --> D[ ]
    D --> E[ ]
    style A fill:none,stroke:none
    style B fill:none,stroke:none
    style C fill:none,stroke:none
    style D fill:none,stroke:none
    style E fill:none,stroke:none
  
```

v é isolado? E V $V+E$
 Caminho de u para v $E \cdot \lg V$ V^2

→ Busca em Profundidade (DFS)

void dfsR (Graph G, Edge e) Edge (v, u)

↳ int t, u = e.u;

pre[u] = cnt++;

for (t = 0; t < G → V; t++)

if (G → adj[u][t] != 0)

~~if~~ if (pre[t] == -1)

dfsR (G, EDGE (u, t));

int pre[V];

int main ()

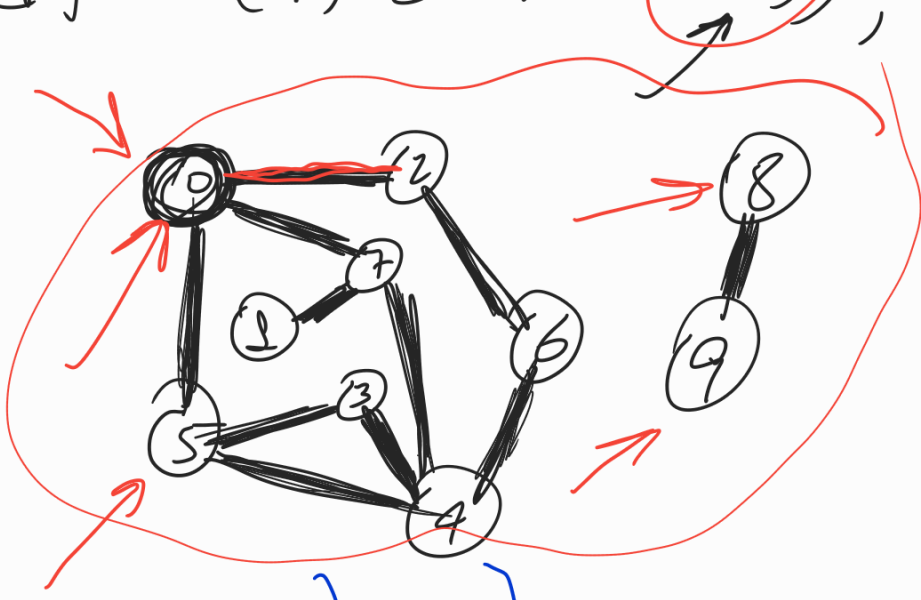
↳

INITIAL GRAPH();

for (int v = 0; v < G → V; v++)

pre[v] = -1;

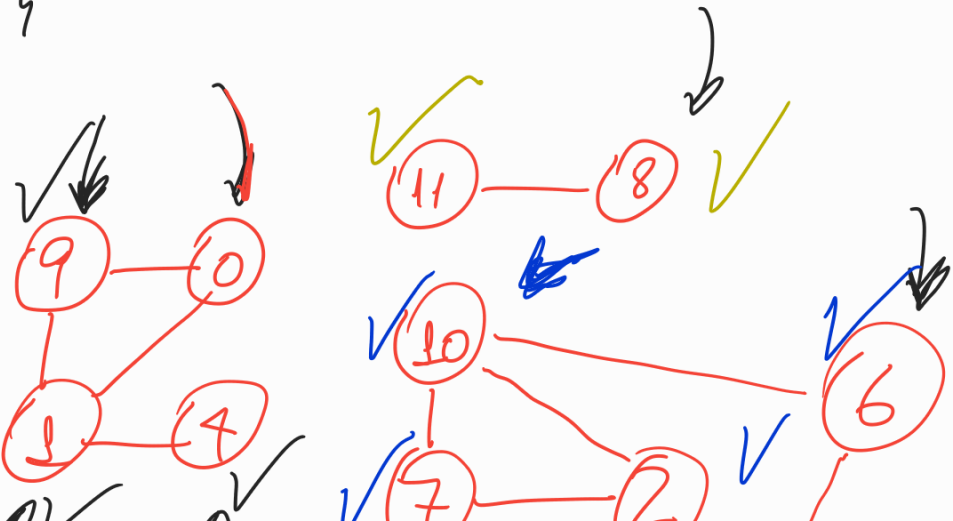
dfsR (G, EDGE (0, 0)).



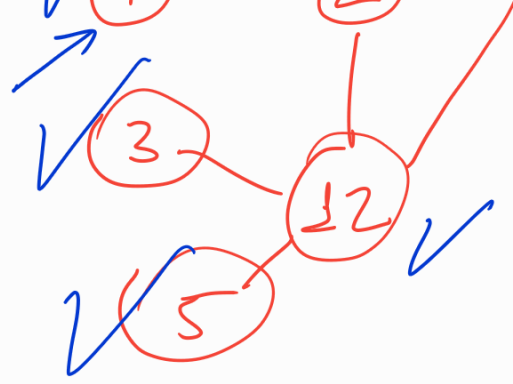
```
static int cnt, pre[maxV];
void GRAPH Search(Graph G)
```

```
int v; int conexos = 0;
cnt = 0;
for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++) pre[v] = -1;
for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++)
    if (pre[v] == -1) {
        dfsR(G, EDGE(v, v));
        conexos++;
    }
```

~~V = 0~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~
~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~
~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ ~~11~~
 13



| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 0 | → 19 → 11 → |
| 1 | → 9 → 4 → 0 → |
| 2 | → 12 → 10 → 7 → |
| 3 | → 12 → |
| 4 | → 1 → |



- 5 → 12 → 11
- 6 → 12 → 10 → 11
- 7 → 10 → 2 → 11
- 8 → 11 → 11
- 9 → 1 → 0 → 11
- 10 → 7 → 6 → 2 → 11
- 11 → 8 → 11
- 12 → 6 → 5 → 3 → 2 → 11

pre

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 5 |

cnt = ~~0~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ ~~11~~ ~~12~~ 13

conexos = ~~0~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~

void dfsR (Graph G, Edge e)

int t, u = e.u; link l;

pre[u] = cnt++;

for (l = G → adi[u]; l != NULL; l = l → next)

t = l → v;

if (pre[t] == -1)

dfsR (G, EDGE(u, t));

⚡

⚡

... (t) ... v, u

void bfs(Graph G, Edge e) Edge - 30, 09

```

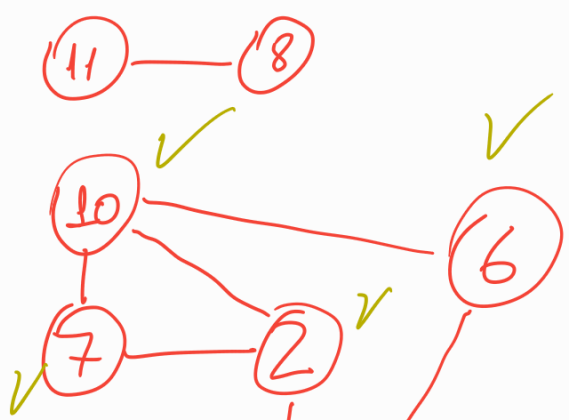
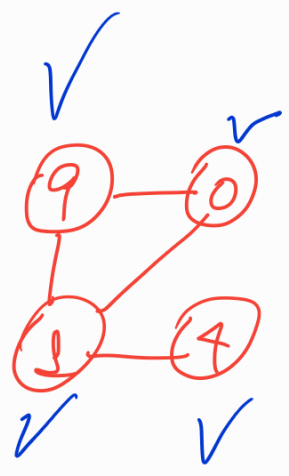
int v, u;
Queueput(e); pre[e.u] = cnt++;
while (!Queueempty())

```

```

    e = Queueget();
    u = e.u;
    for (l = G->adj[u]; l != NULL; l = l->next)
        t = l->v;
        if (pre[t] == -1)
            Queueput(EDGE(u, t));
            pre[t] = cnt++;

```



| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 0 | → 19 → 11 → |
| 1 | → 9 → 4 → 2 → |
| 2 | → 12 → 10 → 7 → |
| 3 | → 12 → |
| 4 | → 1 → |
| 5 | → 12 → |
| 6 | → 13 → 10 → |



| | |
|----|----------------------|
| 6 | → 12 → 10 → 11 |
| 7 | → 10 → 2 → 11 |
| 8 | → 11 → 11 |
| 9 | → 1 → 0 → 11 |
| 10 | → 7 → 6 → 2 → 11 |
| 11 | → 8 → 11 |
| 12 | → 6 → 5 → 3 → 2 → 11 |

pre

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 |

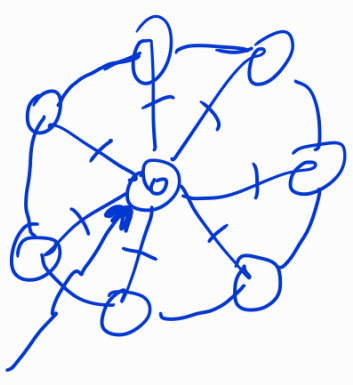
cnt = ~~0~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ ~~11~~

bfs { 2, 12, 10, 7, 6, 5, 3 }

dfs { 2, 12, 6, 10, 7, 5, 3 }

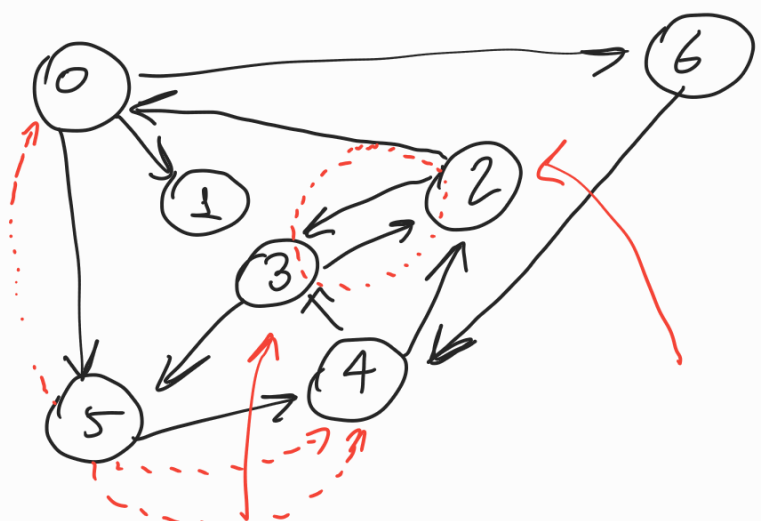
fila [] → 11

e = { 12, 3 }



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

→ Grafo Dirigido (Digraphs)



| | |
|---|------------------|
| 0 | → 6 → 5 → 1 → 11 |
| 1 | → 11 |
| 2 | → 3 → 0 → 11 |
| 3 | → 5 → 2 → 11 |
| 4 | → 3 → 2 → 11 |
| 5 | → 4 → 11 |
| 6 | → 4 → 11 |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |

<#vertices>

067 } ! 0615!
01 }
05 }

→ Regras do jogo

: **Grafo dirigido** (ou **digrafo**) é um conjunto de vértices e um conjunto de arestas dirigidas que conectam um par de vértices (SEM ARESTAS DUPLICADAS).

Dizemos que uma aresta vai **DE** um ^{primeiro} vértice **PARA**

o seu segundo vértice

Edge $\hookrightarrow \text{int } v, u \{;$

primeiro

segundo



: **Caminho dirigido** em um digrafo é uma lista de vértices no qual existe uma aresta dirigida conectando cada vértice da lista a seu sucessor. Dizemos de um vértice t é **alcançável** de um vértice s se existe um caminho dirigido de s a t .

Quantidade de arestas em um grafo não dirigido $\frac{V^2}{2}$, já em um grafo dirigido temos 2^{V^2}

→ **Como inverter as arestas de um grafo dirigido?**

Graph GRAPH reverse (Graph G)

↳ int v; link t;

Graph $R = \text{GRAPHinit}(G \rightarrow V);$

for ($v=0; v < G \rightarrow V; v++$)

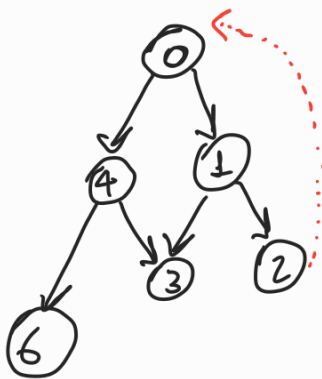
for ($t = G \rightarrow \text{adj}[v]; t \neq \text{NULL}; t = t \rightarrow \text{next}$)

$\text{GRAPHinsert}(R, \text{EDGE}(t \rightarrow v, v));$

return $R;$

4

: **Grafo dirigido Acíclico (DAG - directed acyclic graph)**
é um grafo dirigido que não possui ciclos.

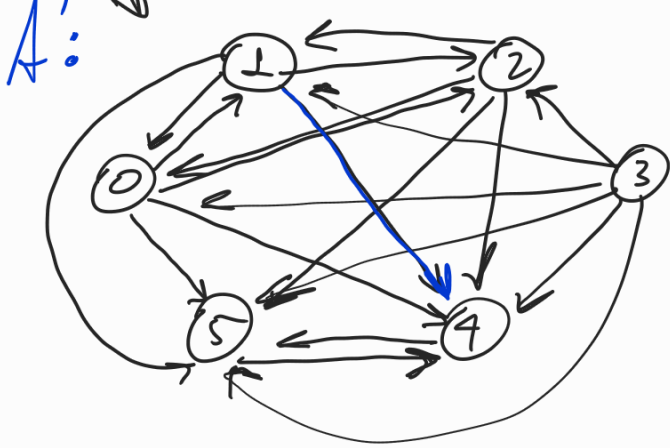
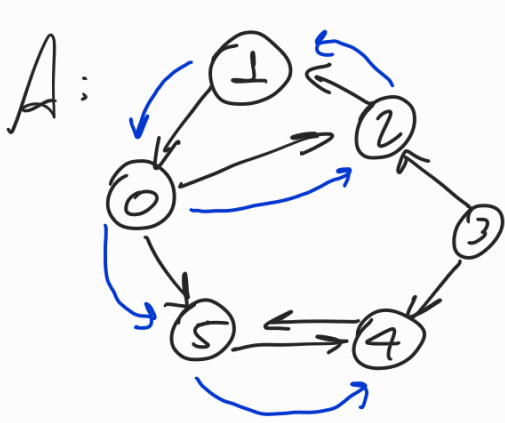


: **Grafo dirigido fortemente conexo**: se todos os vértices são alcançáveis a partir de todos os vértices



→ Alcançabilidade e fecho transitivo

Fecho transitivo de um grafo dirigido é um grafo dirigido com o mesmo conjunto de vértices mas com uma aresta de s a t no fecho transitivo se e somente se existe um caminho dirigido de s a t no grafo dirigido.



→ Floyd Warshell

void GRAPH tc (Graph G)

{ int i, u, t;

↳ G → tc = MATRIX int (G → V, G → V, 0);

for (s = 0; s < G → V; s++)

for (t = 0; t < G → V; t++)

→ G → tc [s][t] = G → adj [s][t];

for (u = 0; u < G → V; u++) G → tc [s][u] = 1;

• for (i = 0; i < G → V; i++)

• for (u = 0; u < G → V; u++)

if (G → tc [u][i] == 1)

for (t = 0; t < G → V; t++)

if (G → tc [i][t] == 1)

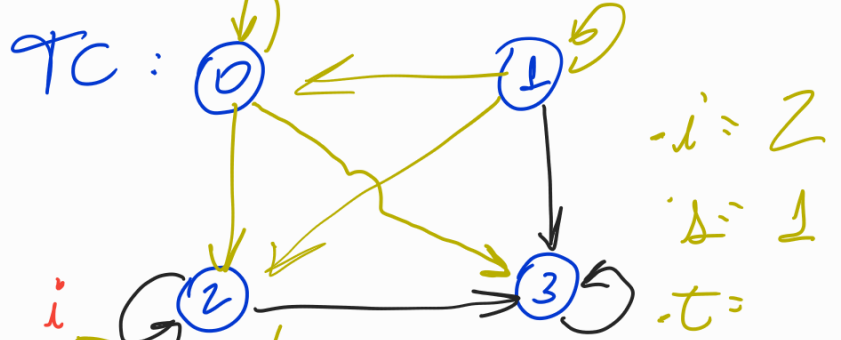
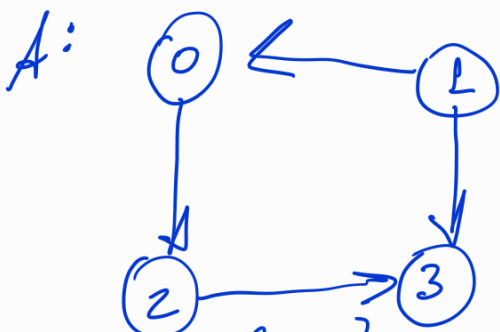
G → tc [u][t] = 1;

{

int GRAPH reach (Graph G, int u, int t)

{ return G → tc [u][t];

{



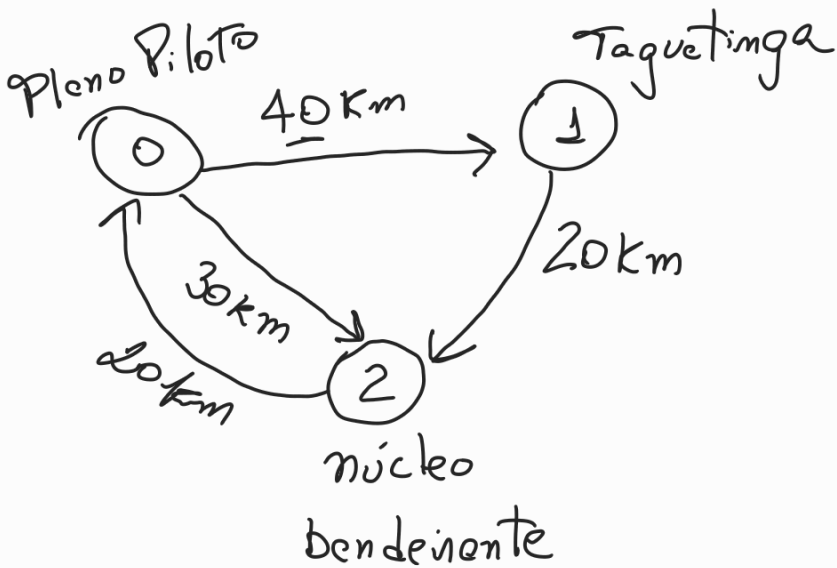
Adj:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | ↓ | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | ↓ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | ↓ | ↓ | 0 |

tc:

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | (↓) | ↓ | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | ↓ | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | 0 |
| 3 | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |

→ Peso nas arestas



→ Como Implementar o peso na aresta?

→ Matriz Adj:

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|----|----|---|-----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... |
| 0 | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 20 | 30 | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | |

→ lista Adj
 struct Edge { int v, int c, link next;

→ Bellman Ford

→ Dijkstra

```
bool GRAPH_cpt BF (Graph G, int s, int *pa, int *dist)
{
    bool onqueue [1000];
    for (int v = 0; v < G->V; v++)
        pa[v] = -1, dist[v] = INT_MAX, onqueue[v] = false;

```

```
    pa[s] = s; dist[s] = 0;
```

```
    Queue init (G->E);
```

```
    Queue put (s);
```

```
    onqueue[s] = true;
```

```
    Queue put (V); int k = 0;
```

```
    while (1)
```

```
    {
        int v = Queue get ();
```

```
        if (v < V)
```

{

```
            for (link a = G->adj[v]; a != NULL; a = a->next)
```

{

```
                if (dist[v] + a->c < dist[a->v])
```

```
                    dist[a->v] = dist[v] + a->c;
```

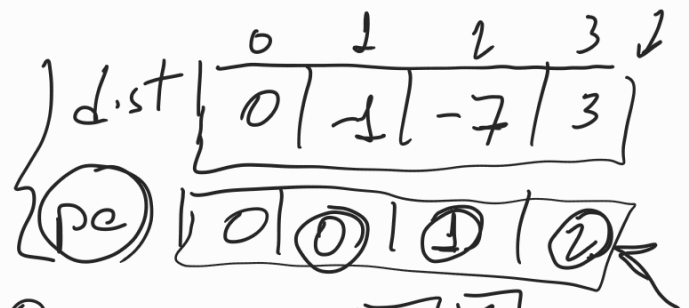
```
                    pa[a->v] = v;
```

```
                    if (onqueue[a->v] == false)
```

{

```
                        Queue put (a->v);
```

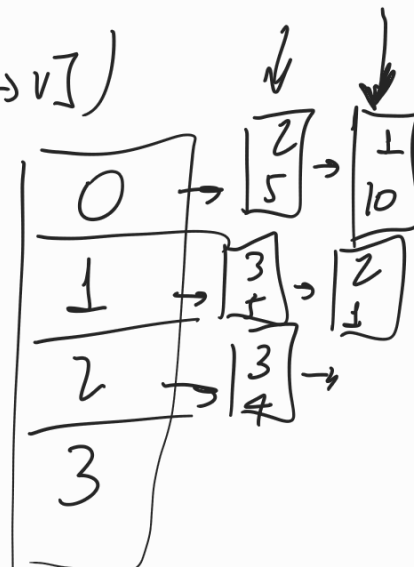
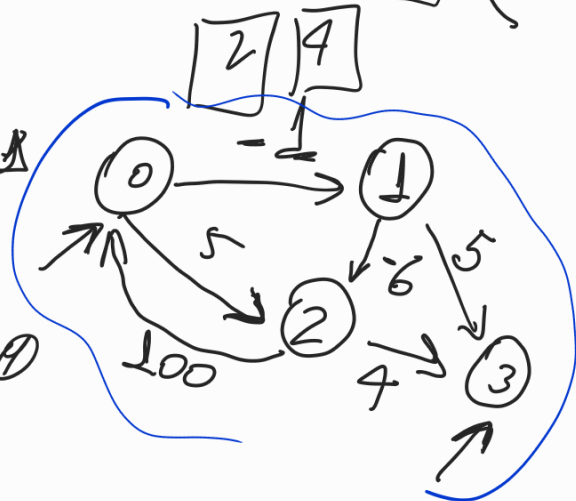
```
                        onqueue[a->v] = true;
```



Queue

k = 0
2

v = 0



else

if (Queue empty ()) return true;

if (++k >= G -> V) return false;

Queue put (V)

for (int t = 0; t < G -> V; t++)

on queue [t] = false;

→ Dijkstra (ingénua)

↳ Caminhos mínimos

↳ Somente pesos positivos!

void GRAPH_CPT_DI (Graph G, int s, int *pc,
int *dist)

bool matune [1000];

```

for (int v=0; v < G->V; v++)
    pa[v] = -1, mature[v] = false, dist[v] = INT-MAX;

```

```

pa[s] = s; dist[s] = 0;

```

```

while (true)

```

```

    int min = INT-MAX;

```

```

    int y;

```

```

    for (int z=0; z < G->V; z++)

```

```

        if (mature[z]) continue;

```

```

        if (dist[z] < min)

```

```

            min = dist[z], y = z;

```

```

    }

```

```

    if (min == INT-MAX) break;

```

```

    for (link a = G->adj[y]; a != NULL; a = a->next)

```

```

        if (mature[a->v]) continue;

```

```

        if (dist[y] + a->c < dist[a->v])

```

```

            dist[a->v] = dist[y] + a->c;

```

```

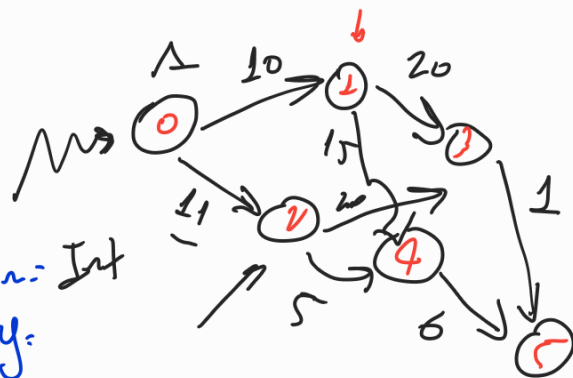
            pa[a->v] = y;

```

```

        mature[y] = true;

```



| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| pa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| dist | 0 | 10 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 22 |
| mature | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

3
 1
 0
 0
 { min = Int
 y;

